Albert G. Ropes, Arthur A. Anderson, Washington Wil-son, Benjamin Altman, Henry Dalley, jr., Max Naumburg Francis L. Hine, George H. Southard, Eugene G. Black-ford, John N. Beach, James O. Carpenter, Gustavus C. Hopkins, John I. Howe, Paul F. Gerhard, Elihu Spicer, A. Forget, Albert S. Rosenbaum, George W. Smith, Chrisopher C. Shayne, George B. Hopkins, John D. Archbold, Edward W. Ropes, Samuel H. Seaman, James W. well, J. Sinclair Armstrong, William D. Tweddie, John P. Townsend, John J. Sinclair, Stuart G. Nelson, William F. Huckley, Sigourney W. Pay, John F. Praeger, David H. Houghfaling, William H. Lyon, Henry Hentz, William P. mpson, Henry Steers, George E. Weed, William Samuel W. Bowne, Frederick T. Adams and John R.

MR. ORR BEGINS THE SPEAKING.

With excellent promptness, Mr. Orr called for order soon after 9 o'clock. All settled back in their chairs with an air of pleased expectancy, and

Gentlemen: Before proceeding with the feast of reason, which is the second part of our programme, and presenting our guests, who have so kindly conscated to speak to us this evening, I follow a timenonored precedent, and congratulate you on having attained the 124th anniversary of your chartered existence. In "The Song of the brook," written by the late Lord Tennyson, there is a refrain which might very properly be applied to the Chamber of Commerce to-night:

" For men may come and men may go,

But I go on forever."

For, notwithstanding our cumulating years, our ranks are full to the very last man, each vacancy, as it occurs, is promptly filled from a large supplementary list, and we are possessed of a vitality and strength that dispels the thought of feed-ness or old ag. This is as it should be, for the Chamber of Commerce, by far the effect commercial association in the country, should be and ought continuously to aim to be the guardian of mercanile interests throughout this land. I have no hesitation in repeating here, what I said before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate last summer, when opposing the vicious antioption bill, that our commerce, backed up as it is by agricultural, mechanical, mineral and scientific industries, make the American merchant, in this collective sense, the central figure of our marvelous national development. He is as needful to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, in obtaining for him the largest money value for his labor. is he is to his Government who receives from him the principal patron of the press, of every means of transportation, and of the scientist, whose wonderful aris, and every other influence that tends to create social happiness. It is meet, therefore, that he should while the laws governing their relations to he see e. te self-appreciative, and when occasion requires it, selfassertive, and especially so when legislation which has a direct bearing upon commercial conditions is being considered. I think, therefore, I have every reason to congrainiste you to alght upon the position you octoorganists of the Controller of the Currency, who report to Congress, yet in all essentials the S or truy is the controlling p wer of the Department.

In addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus we have what is known in addition to the bureaus which is additional to the bureaus which is additional to the bureaus which is a supplied to the controller of the controller and especially so when legislation which has influences you exert may proportionately increase,

Mang other cases for congratulation have o'coursel during the year, but I shall only mention one or two of them. The year of a general election is always fraught with anxieties and doubts, but this year we have been singularly fortunate, for the men who were selected by the two great political parties as their standard heavers were of tried experience and re-markable for integrity of purpose. Two of the four still, honorary members of this Chamber, and all because of their personal worth, commanded our profound respect. Each had placed bimself squarely upon the record as favoring a sound financial policy, and given satisfactory assurance that in case he was called upon to assist in holding the helm of start for the coming four years, the free coinage of silver would not, with his consent, become the law of the land. You all snow the relief that these pledges gave us, as it removed the dread of overwhelming disaster, and the fear that the integrity of the Nation might be surrende ed to these who, for the time being, were crured with a desire for a debased and debasing currency. For these reasons, although we all ind our rollideal preferences, all approached the voting period with confidence, that whenever set triumphel, upfight and canade men would hold control.

It is a retree to us all that our worthy President is not with us to-right. Although his heart is full of gladness and he de just where he should he, I am sure it would gratify him and his bride to know that they were not forgotten. I ask you, therefore, to fill your glasses, and, before presenting the first toast of the evening, drink to the health, length of days and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER'S SPEECH spon the record as favoring a sound financial policy.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Orr then referred to the sadness caused by the affliction of President Harrison, which had prevented his being present. The speaker asked Attorney-General Miller to answer the toast, "The President of the United States," This was drunk standing. Mr. Miller spoke in the place of Secretary Elkins, who was unable to be present. The President's legal adviser said:

better copies of the programme of toasts for the evening, you well know that I was not upon this programme, but that this toest was resigned to the Secretary of War. Mr. Elkins, I assure you that the first notice than I had of our change was when I came in here this evening. I approach the task assigned new with creat difference, and raily under protect, and I think united of you gentlemen who have dealings with the Castom Boase will know what that means. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, there is another reason why I oldect to being called appn to speak to this toast at this time. If I could come after you had been surfeited with good speeches and when you had got into that state where you would not distinguish very distinctly between flavors of a good and a poor speech, I could get alone. My anderstanding is that when there is a regular programme of speeches, as here fornight, It is always understanding is that when there is a regular programme of speeches, as here fornight, I is always understanding is that when there is a regular programme of speeches, as here fornight, I is always understanding by that only the dealing with the castom that when there is a regular programme of speeches, as here fornight, I is always understanding by that could get allow a speech outside of the programme, unless he but in the twenty years of my intimate association with the condition of the immigration laws. No more defined or analyzed its character, to catalogue his great qualifies, and to try to determine wherein he was greatest and wherein he was weakest. I have been accustomed to work along, side by side with him, each of us trying to the international programs. It is not call to the international and the conditions, with the leaf of the leavest of the law, a first examination of all immigrants before as and it can only say in a general way that never in all that twenty years have I

for the voice whose music he shall never again hear I cannot but feel that the best tribute I can pay to

I might perhaps say something of the great office of which he is the occupant, and which he is soon to pass over to another. It has sometimes seemed to me that we do not estimate that office in all its great ness. We should not regard it simply as the crea-Constitutional d partments of the Government. It is difficult to realize that in the hands of one man, the fathers of the Republic, the makers of the Constitution, intended to vest all the vast executive power, and yet such plainly is shown by the Constitution to have been their intention, and with that intention many been their intention, and with that Intention many provisions of the Constitution were carefully framed, some idea of the conception which the failures had of this great office may be derived from some of the duties assigned. He is required to give to the Congress Information and advice as to the state of the Union and as to the measures necessary for the welfare of the people. He is required to appoint all officers by and with the consent of the Senate, except such subordinate offices as may be by the Congress vested in the heads of departments. And what a task that is, to select from among the increasing millions of the citizens of the country, those men who are best fitted to discharge the great duties appertaining to the executive offices of the country.

THE OATH OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

The President is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He is required before he enters upon the discharge of his duties to take an outh, "I do solemaly wear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and that I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." What does that mean? It means that he will always and everywhere preserve, protect and defend the free institutions that are embedded in and represented by that Constitution. It is not to be formatten that the executive office, great as It is by the very reason of the fact that it is instructed to one man, is thereby liable to be invaded by another branch of the Government and I think that the legislative history of the country justifies the assertion that averywhere all over this country the danger that is most apparent is the invasion of the executive office by the legislative. I say that in the hearing of gentlemen The President is required to take care that the laws against is the invasion of the executive office by the legislative. I say that in the hearing of gentlemen connected with both departments. In my own state I know that time and again the Legislature has invaded the office of the executive in attempting to take from the executive the appointing power, and has only



been prevented from accomplishing this by the interpose of the courts. And some effort to rob the executive of the appointing power has been made to the general Government by a series of legislation. Efforts have been made by estilation to control the partoning power and so of other powers. There is now upon the statute book of the United States a law which in my judgment if it it had been upon the statute-books in 1861, would practically have disabled President Lincoln from taking any steps for the prompt preservation of the United States on the fact that the executive is one of the three great constitutional departments of the Government, and perhaps that it is partments of the Government, and perhaps that it is as established by the integral of the Inte

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY FOSTER. The Attorney-General's speech was received with signs of marked approbation. The tonatmaster next introduced Secretary Charles Faster, whom he called on to speak to the toast, "The Tressury Department," The Secretary was cor-

dially greeted. He said in part : On June 22, 1775, the Continental Congress passed an ordinance providing for the issue of a sum exceeding two millions of dollars, in paper mon y. the defence of America, for the payment of which the faith of the colonies was pledged, and on rept mber 2 1789, the act organizing and establishing the Treasury Department was approved by President Washingt n working substantially on the plan drawn and the the a comprehension of what this country was to be

an important body as the Chamber of Commerce of New-York are such as to justify me on this conston in speaking somewhat in detail, although briefly, of its personnel and of its relations to the country. The popular impression is that looking of er the thances and the collection and distursement of the recount and the execution of the laws relating thereto e n discoveries he quickly adapts to the more rapid and settints almost wholy the duties of this Department of settints almost wholy the duties of this Department of the generous contributor to education, literature and the settints almost wholy the duties of this Department of the Government, while, in fact, many after city important branches of the service are confided to its care.

The bureaus of the Feynment number two to

the years roll on, the benefits you now confer and the us the Secretary's office, consisting of cleven di visions, each having in charge sine tranch of the The correspondence of the Feereign's office is all signed by the Secretary, while in the barenus each head discharges this duty. We have, then, in the Tre s ry i e ar m nt, t friy ou diffe nt b anches

of the Government service.

The great distress of the Secretary is the nu and persistent importunity of his party and social fitends to: office. If he could be relieved from this great worry much of the discomfort of the position would be eliminated. But, after all, if you have in telligent and faithful assistants and heads of bureaupflett confidence as to be able to threw upon them besides the honor attached to it, may be made a comparatively pleasant service. It takes time for the secretary to know the worth of his subordinates and to learn how to utilize them for the promotion of hi personal comfort.

I take pleasure in testifying here to the intelligence

and fulthfulness of these employes. Alter much observation and experience, I do not hesitate to express ter done than that of our great corporations. There territy than in private employment. There are many Government employes who, if their worth were known. would be sought after by you at a much better sal-ary than they now receive. Of the many thousand millions of dollars in bonds and paper money of the various kinds issued and redeemed by the Government not a single dollar has been embezzled. We have, by the use of gold and silver certificates as a circulating medium, illustrated the superiority of paper mone-over metal to such an ext-ut as to create in the miniof thoughtful men the logality as to the utility of colnage. The fact is established that the paper rep-

The Marine Hospital service has charge of the nurine Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce: If, as I suppose is the case, you all of the Life-Saving Service, and has charge of the marine hospitals of the country; examines pilots and the crews of the Life-Saving Service, and has charge of the ex-

Baron Fava had hoped to be present and to any few words in appreciation of the toast "Italy At the Columbian Celebration dinner in Levex Lyceum his brief remarks were listened to with much favor, and there was disappointment at his absence. A had fever made it impossible for him to attend the dinner, he said in a note which mes of legislation, but rather as one of the three great Mr. Orr read. Mr. McElway was asked to step into the breach, and he did so nobly. His sallie



Indigestion, Liver Complaint,

HARRISON HOUPT, Saxton, Pa.

of wit were heartily applauded. He said, among other thirgs:

An Italian discovered an island off the American coast in 1492. An island off the American coast discovered Chris opher Columbus in 1892. I am sure the volume and variety of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America in New-York City-the Chicago of the East (laughter), and in Chicago, the New-York of the West-will exod in the tenure which it will have of fame the pute of any address that will follow mine.

THE REV. DR. HALL ON "COMMERCE."

The toest, "Commerce and Civilization," was assigned by Mr. Orr to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, spoke thus:

Commerce: I appreciate the courtesy of your invita-tion to this pleasant gathering, and recognize your landness in giving me an opportunity to say a few word. We ministers are not commonly regarded as This, then, is the great duty of the modern Statewords. We ministers are not commonly regarded as of much value as to information in communicial matters. They have a story in Euriand which illustrates the general feeling. A banker had taken his son lots the business, lutending that he should grow up in it and perpetuate the facility connection with it. The time came round for balancing the books and the years' mails. There was a small discrepance hatroom the computed feeding: A banker had taken his son into the bashess, lutending that he should grow up in it and perpetuate the facility connection with it. The time came round for balancing the books and the year; milit. There was a small discrepancy between the debter and credit accounts, say of three pence half penny. "Well," said the banker to the clerks, "you must zo ever it again—you know the accounts must square." "Why, father," cold the boy, "must they have all that trouble for such a trifle! Why, I'll pay the three pence half penny myect." "My boy, and the banker, "you may leave the bank. It is not the thing for you. I'll pat you list the Church. But I must say I do not feel a stranger here. There are many is your list of members to whem it is mid duty to speak weekly. I have been associated with leading commercial pentlemen in three very different cities for about forty years. I know something of their learning commercial pentlemen in the experimental pentlemen in the experimental pentlemen in the experiment of the fact it have seen lives that could learn should be described as heroic, I can speak with an qualified confidence of the gentlemen under my care who are and have been members here. Two of them passed away last year—E. S. Jaffray and Augustus Kountze—men who deserved the confidence which you and the public placed in them. I for as if I were not a stranger among you. In fact that we repeatedly seen in the newspapers, and which, alast? I have never in the members here. Two of them here, so that if I should wish to put line commerced the public placed in them. I for as if I were not a stranger among you. In fact have repeatedly seen in the newspapers, and which, alast? I have never in the newspapers, and which, alast? have never in the newspapers, and which, alast? have never in the newspapers, and which, alast? have never in the limit of the brighest as well as of the lower of the laws of the la een anywhere else. I shall feel no embarressment in

tion, for if there is a connection between the two it is well to keep it in mind, and utilize any power that merce can give us. What do I mean by civilita t. Nice clothes, dinners like that we have had, drawing rooms so filled with costly brica-brar that it is hard to walk through them without upsetting and realing beautiful ornaments! No; these things may have, but by civilization I mean widespread intelligence, public spirit, recognition of mutual rights, and gence, public spirit, recognition of mutual rights, and civil and religious freedom. Now, commerce goes where there is an opening, on the law of demand and supply. If it has goods on hand it takes them where-they are wanted. If it needs goods that are found sends men who represent it, and it asks for, or offers what is identified with daily human life. It has an influence for good or for evil, not always perceptible, very real. Let me give you an illustra-

"The House of Representatives" was the next toast on the list, and that branch of the Govern-ment had a worthy advocate of its importance in Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, the favorite orator of Kentucky, where public speaking is steemed as it is in few other States and where each county has one or more "silver-torgoed" Congressman Breckinridge said, among ther things:

I shall, with your indulgance, follow the precedent et bore of speaking with great frankness what is in ny heart. The Heuse of Representatives is a unique ody. It is unlike the Parlament of Great Britals and the Legislatures of the States. It represents the States. The members are not officers of the United States. They represent a collection of separate sovereignties. The House is not the power of the government as is the House of Commons. The senate is the fixture of the case, prepare its own business, so we are in the bunds of committees. It is an absolute necessity that legislation be pre-pared in committees. We have not the od-vantage, if it be an advantage, of having ministers sitting in the House to do that for us. The Attorney General has speken of the tendency of

and happier. The fair average of its numbers of bah postes are men anxious to do their best for the whole people.

The new Democratic House will be for two years the American House of Representatives. It is charged with the soleum functions of affirmative legislation. There must be decided the economic changes needed by the people. Our purpose is, as find gives us strength, to turn in the opposite direction from which we have been going for thirty-two years; but to make the changes carefully so as not to disturb the prosperity of the country. We wish referred the set. the changes carefully so as not to disturb the pros-perity of the country. We wish reformation with out revolution.

PRESIDENT SCHUEMAN ON "EDUCATION. Schurman, responded to the last set teast, "Commerce and Education." The audience was evidently much interested in hearing from this young educator. He said:

Apollinaris

"By far the most agreeable of all the Mineral Waters as a

It is as a New Yerker for an Italian that I speak to-night. Faron Fava not long ago summed up his views of this great state. He said its foundations were lad in Lutch problet and toleration, that on top of them were English persistence and plack; that censel his both and over-riveding both were a Yankes enterprise and a Filtrian pessonism; that ornamenting the superstructure were trish and active and capacity for affairs daugster and applauses, and Duich subdity and proscrence for simple ways of living. He declared that New-York reminded him of what Shake spears said, with an alteration; it was that some states achieve greatness, and that some states have residencies thrust upon them. Champhter and applause.) He instanced that New-York had achieved greatness in commercial, mechanical, manufacturing and agricultural arcs. He said the gestest things in this state were the news papers: that they were sub-divided into two great divisions—those which produce beasting without personal that we had not been divided the laws of nature, we in these discoveries, more particularly those which are discoveries, more particularly those which are those of nature, we, in these discoveries, more particularly those which are discoveries, more particularly those which are without personal that with the meanstity those which are discoveries, more particularly those which are called the laws of nature, we in these discoveries, more particularly those which are discoveries, more particularly those called the laws of nature, we in these blace discoveries, more particularly those chief are discoveries, more particularly those which are discoveries, more particularly those chief are discoveries, more particularly those which are discoveries, more particularly those which are discoveries, more particularly say deliberately that every human pursuit and profession is now maimed in its efficiency by the relatively undeveloped condition of pure and applied

First, our infustrial activity, if it is to be effective, the widely known and much-beloved paster of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hall must be illuminated and regulated by science. And, by men who feel the divine affictus of the truth-sceker,

terest of the large majority of our people it is both just and politic for the State to offer universal free education of the highest as well as of the lowest spile. The old tashioned college designed for a few favored classes belongs to the past. The modern democratic and Industrial world demands a university as broad as the life and interest of all the people. Do you say we already large a National system of education! I deny it and I assert with finaley—and this is my chealing word—that no vision of public education is worth the name of national uniess it creates a great educational ladder, with one end in the guitter and the other in the university."

Such a book is to-day the greatest need in our state of New York.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS. Mr. Orr then announced that the regular programme was at an end, and invited the audience call for its own speakers. The names of Mr Cleveland and Mr. Depew came from all parts of

the room. Mr. Orr asked Mr. Cleveland to say something, and the President-elect was applauded

he arree. He waid: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am exceedingly contified by the kindness and warmth of your greeting It does not surprise me, however, for I have seen and and heartiness of those who assemble at the ennua dinner of our Chamber of Commerce. We all have her merits fade from the signi of these who consider them, whose hair stands on end at the solemn sug mested first cour business interests are lying in wait with numerous vists of wrath completely equipped

thous to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, though merely of a complimentary kind, arising from loss merels of a complimentary kind arising from loss rary membership, has so faultarity dime with business interests; that I no longer resurt these words as according a bloodthicity beast, nor do I have constantly before my mind those children in the man-cal story who were term in press by bears for dis-material months of a place the hards.

free from f ar and trapidation, for the only meeting I have ever attended of the Chamber of Commerave from proceduly such as this, when the very be dreadful beings representing our business interest are very luman indeed. I know you will not dedreadful beings repre enting our business interests are very lemma indeed. I know you will not do me the very great injustice of supposing that I in the least underrate the importance of the commercial and financias, interests here represented, on the consideration of some appendates more fully than I that, while a proper adjustment of all interests should be main tained, you represent those which are utterly indispensable to our National growth and prospectly. I do not believe that any other interests should be table of business, nor do I believe that table should be table of business, nor do I believe that table should be robbed of the good things which are hobestly and fairly there, merely because some other tables are not so well provided. (Applause.)

It comes to this We are all interested as Americans in a common pursuit. Our purpose is, or ought to be, in our several spheres, to add to the general fund of National presperity. From the fund we are all entitled to draw, perhaps not equally, but justic, each entitled to draw, perhaps not equally, but justic, each entitled to draw, perhaps not equally, but justic, each entitled to draw, perhaps not equally, but justic, each entitled to draw perhaps not expandly, but justic, each entitled to draw perhaps not expandly, but justic, each entitled to draw perhaps not expandly, but justic, each entitled to draw perhaps not expand to appropriate the shares of others.

As I close I cannot refront from expressing my thanks for the controlled often extended to me by the examination at whose hospitable hand I have sait this evening. I beg to assure you that thought I may not soon meet you again on an occasion like this, I shall emission, with peculiar pleasure, the friends make amone your membership, and shall never allow myself to be herediess of the affairs you so worthly hold in your keeping.

WHITELAW REID'S WORDS.

WHITELAW REID'S WORDS. Mr. Orr introduced Mr. Reiti as the junior hor orary meinter of the Chamber. Mr. Reid spelo as follows:

Mr. President: It is not my turn. I am not on tegislative bodies to usure power. That has been the the programme. I am not called to make speeched as everywhere except here. The House stands. That is left for the other side. I have been making just where it was placed by the Constitution. The magnetic many speeches within the last three or four House is not an isolated body. It is a part of the weeks, and I am bound to say that I do not particularly whole community. It is like a thermometer which admire the result of them. I didn't think too highly rises not falls with the surrounding atmosphere of of them when I made them, and I think a great deal public opinion and passions. We believe we have been of them now. The other side will have an opportunity of the control of the c a work to do, and that is to make the country better mally to make speeches, and a good many of them, and happier. The fair average of its numbers of both and will have an audience even larger than this and possibly more critical than this. It will ask many

It is not my purpose here, it is not my but here, to add mything to the flow of speech-making, I am here, first, in my capacity as a member of the Chamber to which your president has so kindly alluded, in grateful recognition of the generous courto y which the Chamber of Commerce was good enoughts show me when I returned, only a short time agriftom a long residence abroad; and, secondly, having you, of entering again upon the duth's of private like having found that no obstacle to that purpose was Interposed by the American people-I am my respects as a loyal American citizen to the elec-of sixty five millions of peopl.

then emulated—if 1 may venture, like the Colonel, to touch at all upon public affairs, I shall do so not as a defeated candidate, and not even as an editor, for I have not yet resumed that useful function, but as a member of the Chamber of Commer e, even if it be but by the slightest of tenures I would like to answer a question which my friend from Kentucky has asked. He says that he, as a representative of the successful party, is here to assertain the wishes of the business people of New-York. I venture to tell him one thing: There is nothing so injurious to business as uncertainty. He has told us that it is his purpose, and that of his party, to set their faces resolutely and conscientiously in diset their faces resolutely and conscientiously in directly the opposite course from that which the people of this country, through their Government, have been pursuing for thirty years past. I accept that statement with the frankness and candor with which it has been made, and I venture now to say to him as a business man that what the business men of New-York and what the business men of the country desire is that whatever is to be done shall be done

without unnecessary and harassing delays. There is a question of a much less serious kind which I have encountered for the last week. It is a question not unlike that which is so often asked about the weather, and it amounts to this: How One of my associates in do you feel about it? journalism was reviving for my benefit to-day a venerable story which seems pretty well to fit the It was that of an ancient man and brother of the African persuasion who had just buried the

venerable story which seems pretty vent to me case. It was that of an ancient man and brother of the African persuasion who had just baried the fourth wife he had had within the past two years, and was naturally overcome by the afficition and the inscrutable nature of the dispensation. His pastor tenderly inquired about his feelings, and struggling to express his idea of this inscrutable character of the thing, he said: "All I can say is, that I am in the hands of an all wise but perfectly unscruptions I over however. Mr. President, another feeling about it. A new Government is about to take control of this country by the highest warrant—that of the American people. There are many of us who however we may differ on the opinions and the polley which will control it, will nevertheless feel as I do, that however much we disagree with it, we shall nevertheless think that that Government, with whatever facilis it may have, is better than any other Gevernment on the face of this earth, May I venture to carry that thought a little interest Having tried in a small way to serve the country abroad for a few years, I have been much impressed with the idea that whatever else we may do and however widely we may differ, our purtisan politics should stop at the frontier, and that the man, to whatever party he may belong, and by whatever administration he may he appointed, who goes abroad to uphold the flag of his country is entitled there to the respect and support of all who honor that flag. (Applause,) The most impressive seehe that I ever witnessed in the Chamber of Depaties of the French Republic, and the most apport of all who honor that time, the Trari Ministry, was trembiling in the behave, and when everybedy supposed that the Adnalnistration would fall on a vote of the Chamber repuding the policy of the Government in ending representatives from the French Republic to the Labor Conference culied by the venus Emperes at Bottin. So strong was this feeling that one of the Chamber when histantly turned the tide of opinion

think we may sav-it has not always been said the pass, but I think I may speak for my asse-In the pass, but I think I may speak for my asso-chates in saving to the gentlemen who soon take the control that whatever hey may do to sustain the honer of the flag and promote the prosperity of the country will find no warmer applause than it fluts from the opposition (applause), and that on any question affecting the honor of the flag on foreign out they will find in the United States no Republi-cans and no Democrats, but that we are Americans all! MR. DEPEW ENDS THE SPEAKERS.

Mr. Depew was presented in deference to the

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I suppose that I am the only person present here to night who occupies an platform in the height of a political canvass makes speeches which are difficult for him to fulfil. The rend of events does not create the conditions for which he has prepared his speech. I expected to be iere to night to attend the obsequies of a distinguished friend of mine (laugher), and I had prepared a culorium which would be satisfactory to the spirit of the decessed. (Laughter.) Instead of that, I discover that I am a lis ener at a Democratic ratiication meeting. (Applause.) I find that the aces are changed. I am the corpse (laughter), I feel that even the mortbund have privileges. A classmate of mine, who was a preacher, found him-self located in a spiritualistic neighborhood, and the ender of the spiritualists' band died. His next friend omething of the old Paritan spirit left, though we renounced it in our practice, and we want our leader

My friend the clerkyman had been around among the splittnallsts, and in the best spirit of Christian half of the Republican party, the challenge sid that she had a message from her husband; where cripture and denounced the hymn. The surviving oder of the spiritualist band came to the clergyman ed said: "We beg your porden. We had no idea the or leader would come back here and act in this way. dergyman cald, "I will furgive him, because the first time in many ministrations that I have had of this bind, that I have ver been sussed by the corpora (Langhter.) Two-cears are I delivered a speech at the Aster House gs used at the Chicago Convention successfully, thus been the sole Democratic compains document I feel that I am largely  $\rho$  specifie for the cardidates that I mourn. I cannot add anything to what I was alleged to have said on that occasion, because a greater orator than I has spoken; it is the American people who spoke last Tuesday.

They have pronounced Mr. Cleveland's enlagy, hey have pronounced it not in figures of speech, but the speakest interest to the speeches of my Democratic clouds here to night. I have been so absorbed at ending our meeting, that I had not an opportunity of attending theirs daughters, and it is the first time I have heard their speaches, (Laughter.) If they were all of the kind, of the character, of the fervor of the duency and of the fellelty of Mr. Preckludge I can ecount for their success. I regretted that my friend which is eterrally making trouble in the Democrati-party, should have thrown a brick at the selection of the leaders of the Democratic party in the Senate. It made me grieve that at this carly day there should be discussions

in the party which promise anything but the happl-ness which Mr. Cleveland ought to have in the first year of his Administration. I sympathize some what with Mr. Cleveland in the feeling that he has that too much is said about business interests threatening this, or business interests promising that; and years and have not had the duty threst upon them to had so much money to invest; there never were so deal with business interests. I want to give them many enterprises which were calling for capital, this word of warning; that business interests have, this word of warning that business interests have, and there were never so many opportunities like the wasp, a business end, and they had better for capital to predictely engage in business. All e careful how they fool with it. (Laughter.) Four capital, however, remains locked up. All the opport years ago this centest began in the Chamber at the meeting of this body. As a humble citizen I had locked up through caution of capital and business until some part in it. Mr. Lamar, an elegant and the capitalist knows upon what principle he is to make his investment. Now if, as my friend from elegarut and able men of the country, was here as a member of the Cabinet of the Government, to deliver for the menty sears have been straights to

by rule of thumb. But, gentlemen, there has begun within the lifetime of most of you a revolution in by the extraordinary freedom which Co'cord Breck and the importance of personnently beneather the industrial world, which imposes new conditions, indeed has first observed. One arimined and but industrial world, which imposes new conditions, include his first observed. One arimined and but industrial world, which imposes new conditions, include his first observed.

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my appetite keener, and I begin to sain in them, and the gin to sain in them, and it think I am new completely cured. My skin has smooth and the as it ever wan. I send you are portain I heartly recomment your CUTICERA REMEMBLES all those afflicted with sain or blood dis asso, for I as positive they will cure them.

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cussions of the principles, upon the platform, in private conversation and in Congress. It has been submitted to the people, and they have overwhelmingly declared that they wish to try the experiment. Now I say to my friends again, for I am here as a moribund. I say to them again that having won the election upon phrase and fable, they must put the phrase into statute, and the fable into law. When this great contest which was to b verse the policy of twenty-seven years, I spoke as a politician, believing that it was an issue upon which we could win. Having been defeated now apon that issue I speak as a business man, and I say to this Administration—and I speak squarely for the parts of which Mr. Reld and I are member—that there will be no obstacle placed by us in the accomplishment of their purpose of testing this experiment; there will be no delays of legislation, there will be no becruction in either House. The country has by hould be tried, and the country is emitted to have

me time that Millerite excitement which went ever the country, when Miller predicted that on a certain day at 12 o'clock at night the world would come to an end. A very good and plous man, a sheemaker our village, believed in Milier's dectrine. He left his business the last day and prepared himself and family for the dread event. When 12 o'clock passed and it got to be 1 o'clock the shoemaker felt that he must appeal to some higher power than Mr. Miller. He said: "O, Lord, if the millennium is to come, let it come now; and then I shall be translated at once to a spirit where the people wear no shoes and shoeunkers are happy in doing nothing; but if it is to be pestponed, let me know now, because I must get ready Mrs. Prown's shoes for Sunday morning church or lose the best enstoner I have." (Laughter.) That is the position of the country to-day. There is no policy which can ruin this country. The policy of Protection ceeded in ruining even on the belief or my friend from Rentucky. The policy of my friend here will not accord in ruinting us. The country is so vast; its resources are so enormous; the genius of her pe

one receive, we overcome any difficulty.

The only question is under which will we be the more prosperons under one or under the other; for we will be presperous under any policy which any Administration may ad pt. But cohoins the fiving a which has been suggested by Mr. Reid, if we are to be for the next year debating what is to be the policy of the country, then we are to have a year of stagnation in able representative of his party, and one of the most elegant and able men of the country, was here as a member of the Cabinet of the Government, to deliver the expression of the Administration upon current questions.

He outlined the campaign of revenue reform, of a tariff for revenue only, which was new to us. We listened with profound interest, with grave speculation. Coming after him, and feeling instinctively that I spoke the sentiment of the party of which I was a member, I said, If that is a challenge, we on our part accept it. We stand for a policy which has been ours until we have been defeated in the last election. We go into a low canvass next year. If that canvass can only be hased upon the broad lines of the principle so distinct and acute upon one side and the other as a tariff for pratection or a tariff for revenus only, we accept it; and abandoning the discussion of candidates which has been too much the habit of partics, we will enter upon the broader and nobler theme of party principles, (Applause.) Mr. Cleveland shortly afterward sent his famous message to Congress, which brought the question acutely before the country, and in 1888 we went to the country upon it, and we won. For years that question has been the uppermost one in all distance that it is generally afterward sent in the country upon it, and we won. For years that question has been the uppermost one in all distance that it is generally afterward sent in the country upon it, and we won. For years that question has been the uppermost one in all distance the country upon it, and we won. For years that question has been the uppermost one in all distance the country upon it, and we won. For years that question has been the uppermost one in all distance the country upon it, and we won. For years that question has been the uppermost one in all distance the country upon it, and we won. For years that question has been the uppermost one in all distance the country upon it, and we won. For years that question has been the uppermost one in a